

REMARKS

Claim 1 is amended to avoid the objection under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, and in similar regards without narrowing, the exclusion of discharge before being evident, for example, so as not to invoke any Festo-like limitations even if in response to a statutory requirement. Claims 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 are also amended without narrowing for also avoiding Festo-like limitations even if in response to a statutory requirement. The high pressure now claimed as 1-300 bar is defined at Page 6, lines 14-18, of the original specification.

The rejection of claims under 35 USC 102 for anticipation by the cited Kirkelund reference is traversed on the basis of the description bridging pages 2 and 3 of the specification, i.e., a discharge pipe 15 and not only a pipe 43 to a break tank 16 to the pump 12 as in the patent. The patent has no arrangement to discharge from the re-circulating break tank as always in claims 1 and 9.

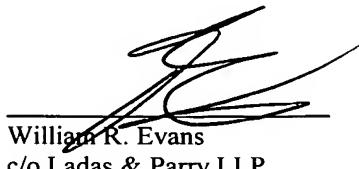
The patent also relates to an oil supply system for a burner nozzle including means for preventing the nozzle from dripping. It does not relate to a fire-extinguishing method or apparatus, as claimed.

Moreover, there is no discharge pipe, but only a return line 41 back to a supply tank 16. This is why the patent belongs to the prior break-tank art.

The rejection for anticipation should not be converted into one for obviousness, because it is not obvious to discharge fire-extinguishing medium, except at a fire. This is especially true of constant pressure systems where the medium is pumped from a supply that may be limited or overheated.

Reconsideration and allowance are, therefore, requested..

Respectfully submitted,



William R. Evans
c/o Ladas & Parry LLP
26 West 61st Street
New York, New York 10023
Reg. No. 25858
Tel. No. (212) 708-1930